Spatial and Habitat Selection response of black bears to the Wallow Fire in the White Mountains of Arizona

Michelle Crabb, Kirby Bristow, and Sue Boe Research Branch

Arizona Game and Fish Department

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Thanks to...



Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest



Eastern Arizona Counties Resource Advisory Committee

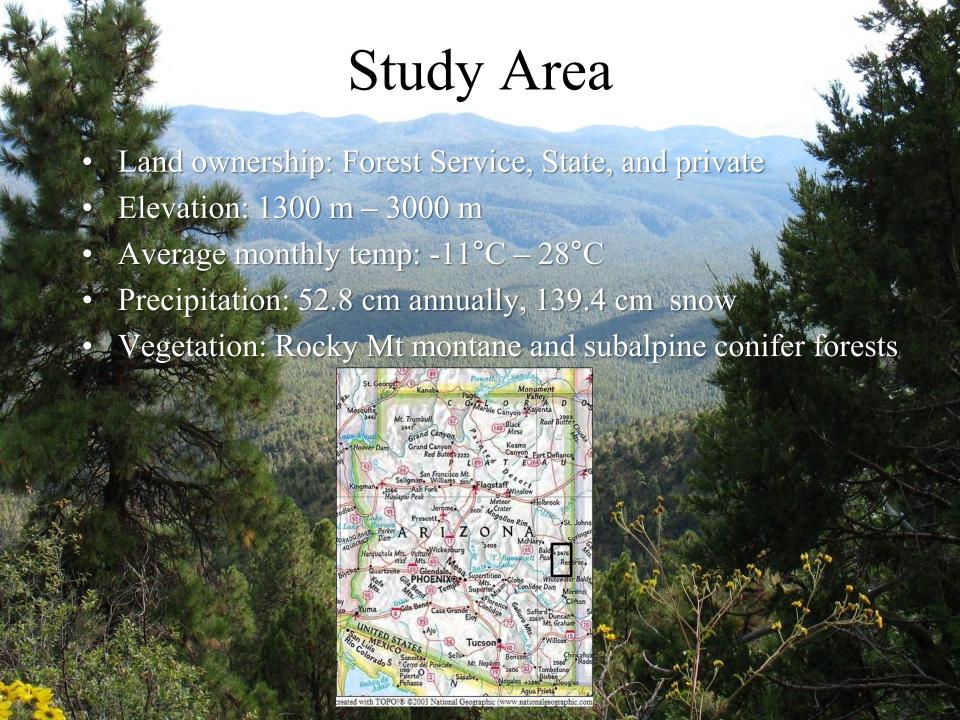


Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration

Background

 Studying black bear habitat selection in relation to Wild land Urban Interface (WUI) treatments near Alpine, Nutrioso, and Greer





Status- May 2011

- We had 8 black bears that we had been monitoring from 1 week to nearly 3 years
 - 3 females and 5 males
 - Fitted with either spread spectrum or satellite GPS collars
- Collected microhabitat characteristics at well over 100 sites

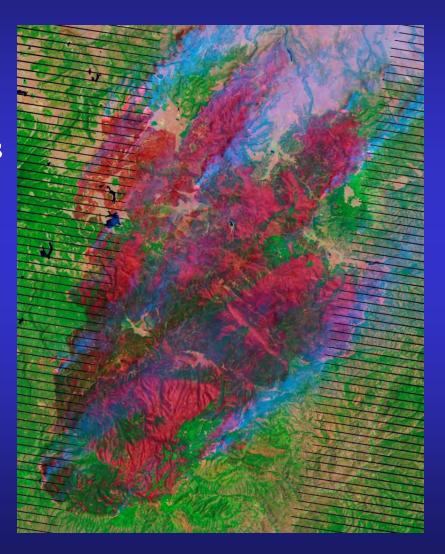




The Wallow Fire

- Started May 29, 2011 Full containment July 8, 2011
- Burned more than 538,000 acres
- Largest wildlife in AZ history
- Human caused





The Wallow Fire

- Burned in a mosaic pattern
 - ~20% unburned/very low
 - ~45% low severity
 - ~18% moderate severity
 - ~17% high severity





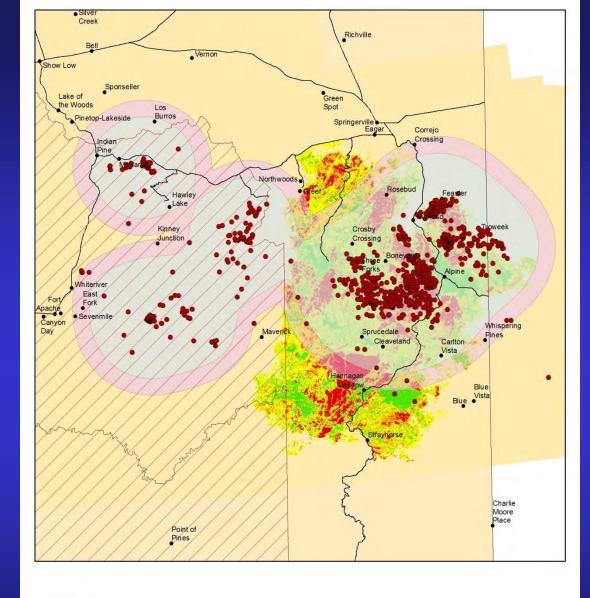


Methods

- We examined movements and habitat use of bears caught before the fire started
- Movements during and after the fire
- Use of different fire severities:
 - During fire (May 29- July 8)
 - Post fire (July 9- August 17)
 - Re-Vegetation (August 18-November 16)
- Separately we looked at bears that were caught post fire

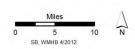








Habitat Availability for Black Bear during and after the Wallow Fire, 2011

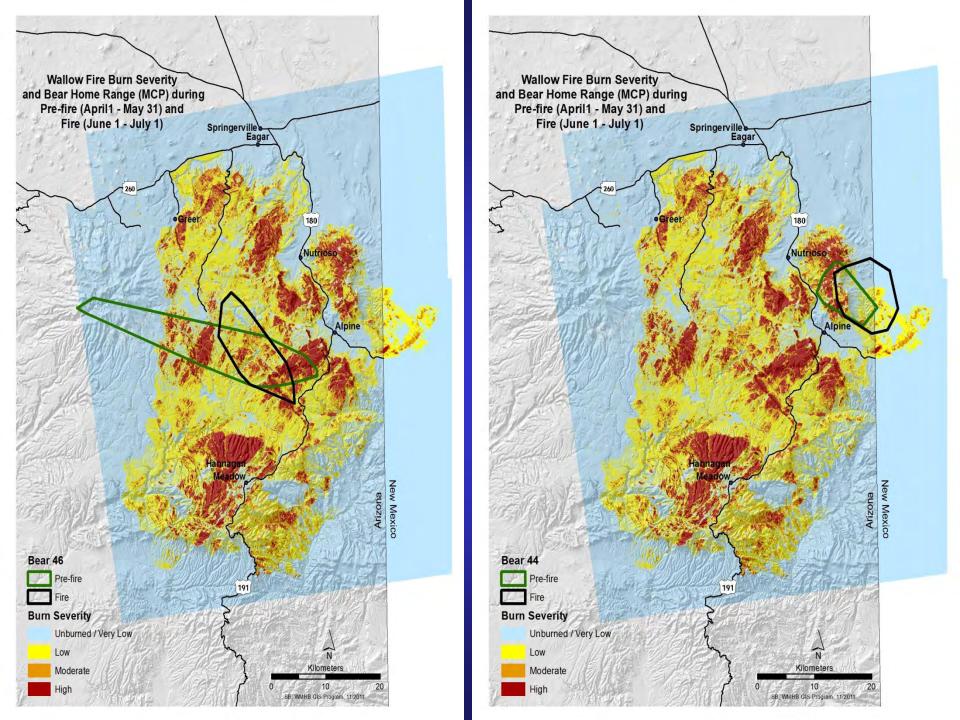


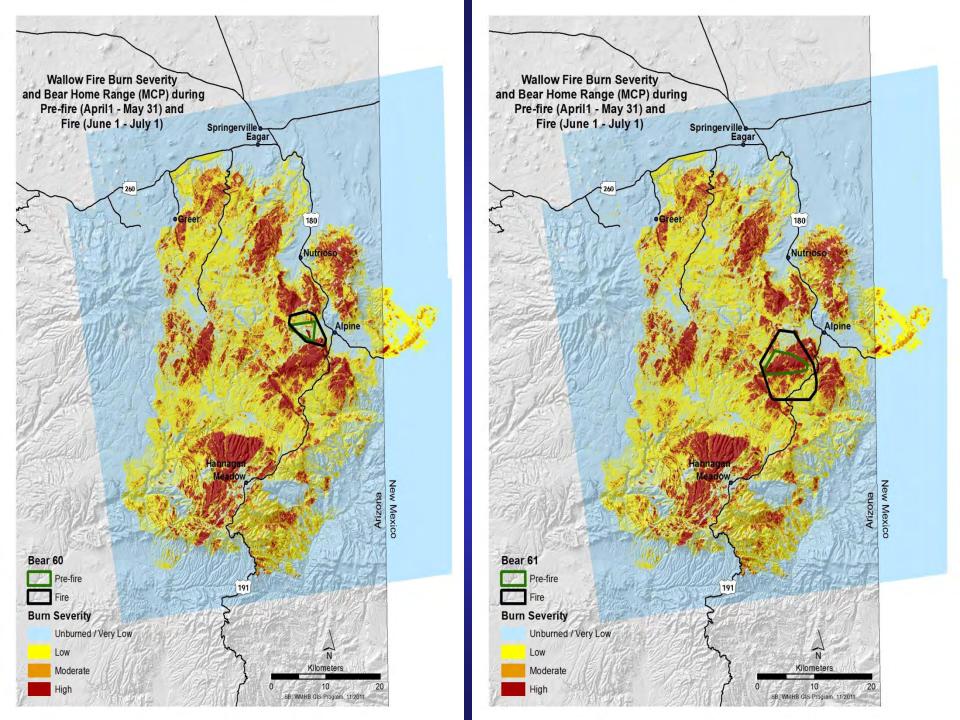
Mortality/Injuries

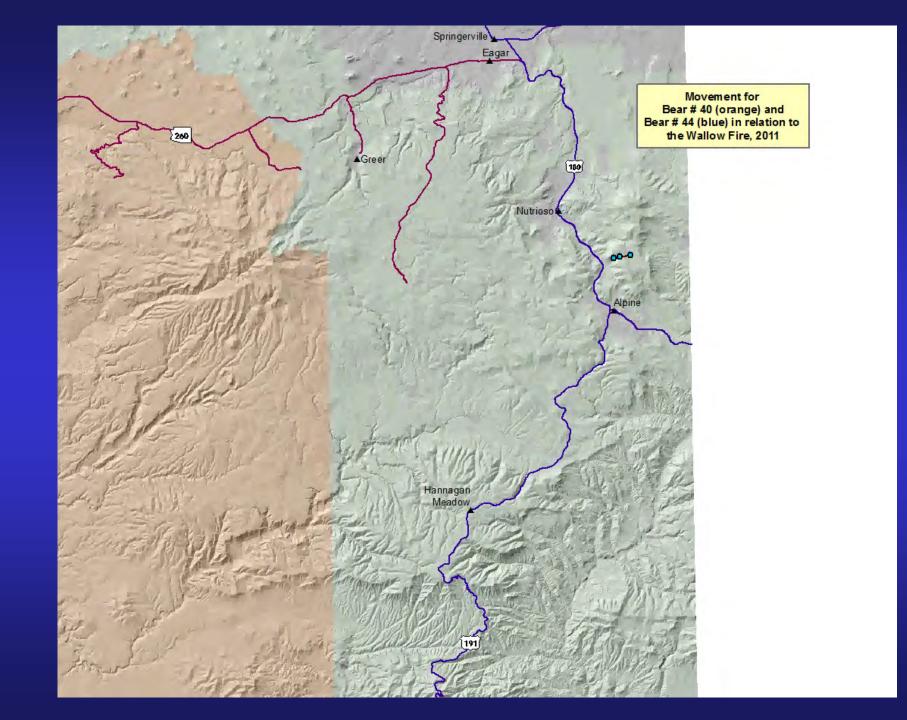
- No known mortality of collared animals
- One unmarked bear was found badly burned and was euthanized
- We caught 6 bears after the fire; none showed signs of injury from the wildfire and 5 were in good body condition

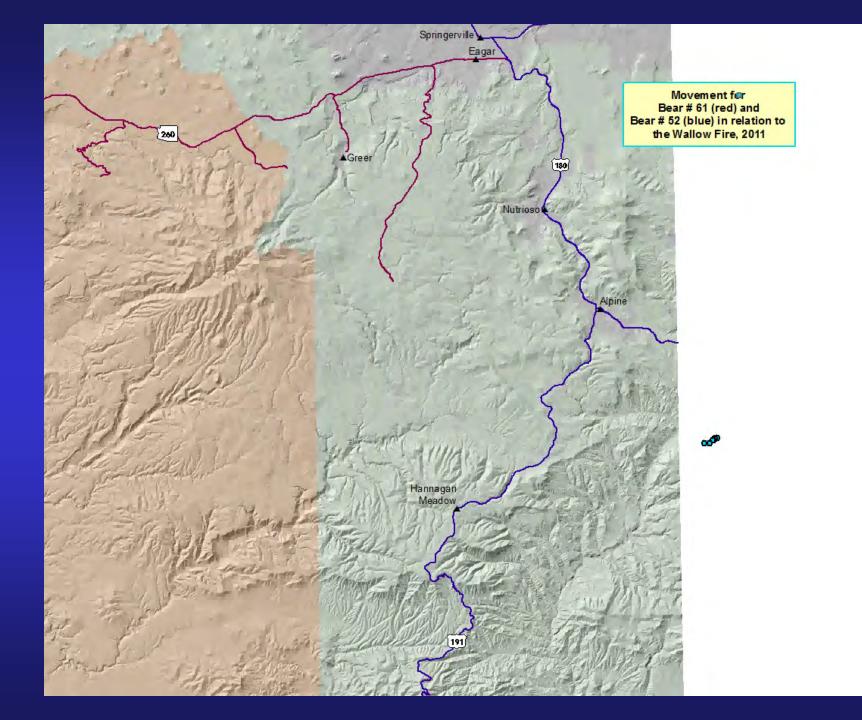






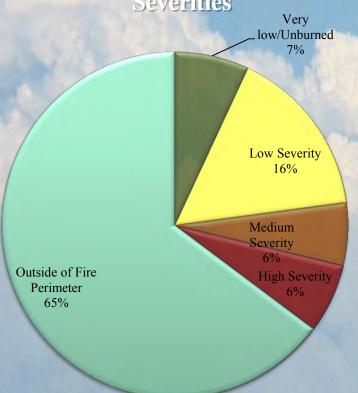




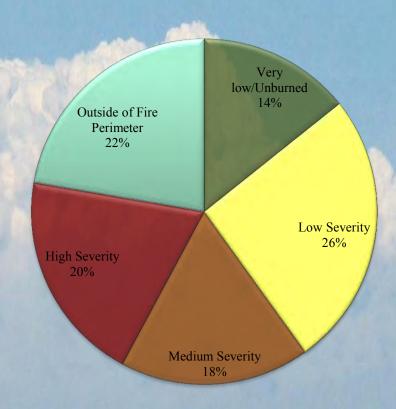


During the Wallow Fire May 29- July 8

Availability of Different Fire Severities

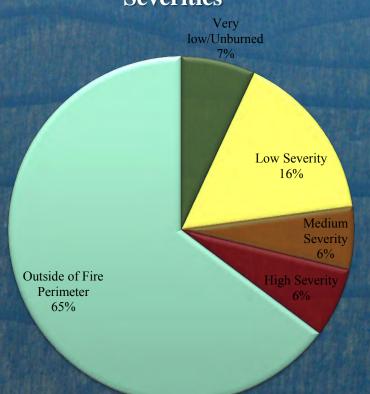


Bear use of Fire Severities- During Fire

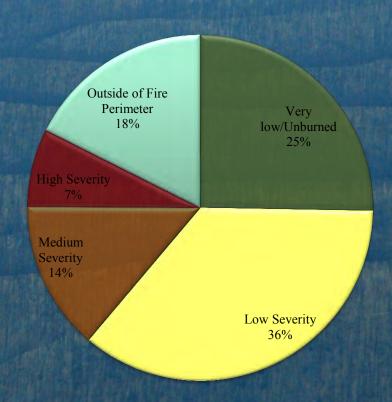


July 9- August 17

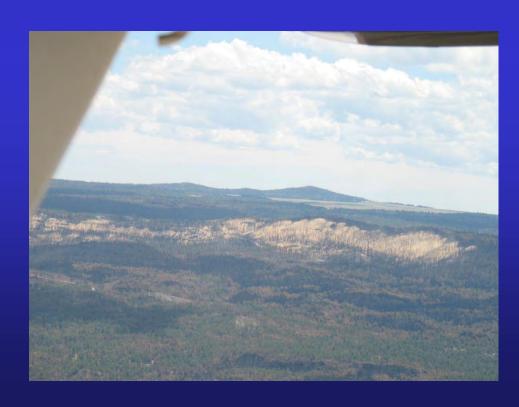
Availability of Different Fire Severities



Bear use of Fire Severities- Post Fire



- 4 million lbs of native seed spread onto 81,124 acres
- 36,062 acres were straw mulched





 The rains began in early July and the start of the green up soon followed



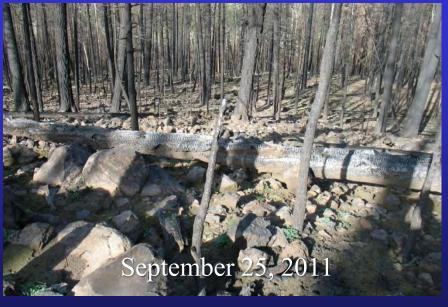




 By September results of aerially seeding and mulching was evident, however some areas were still barren of vegetation

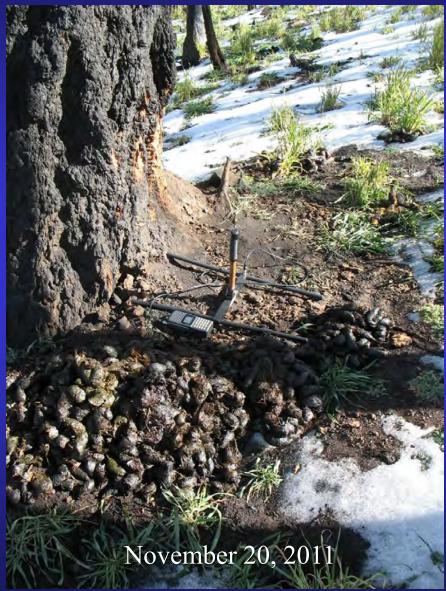


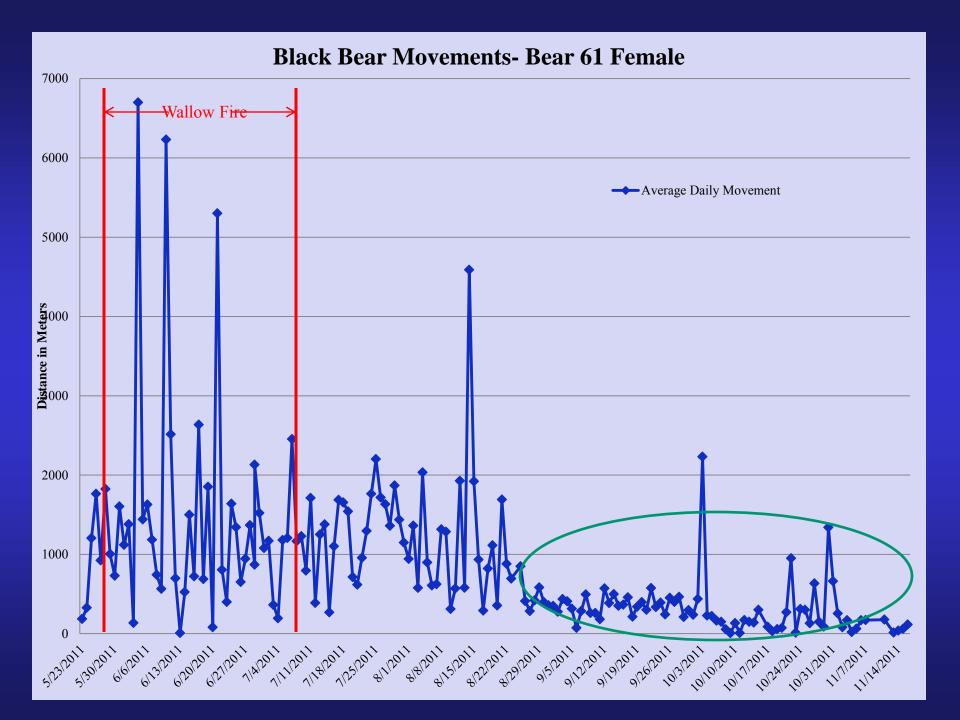


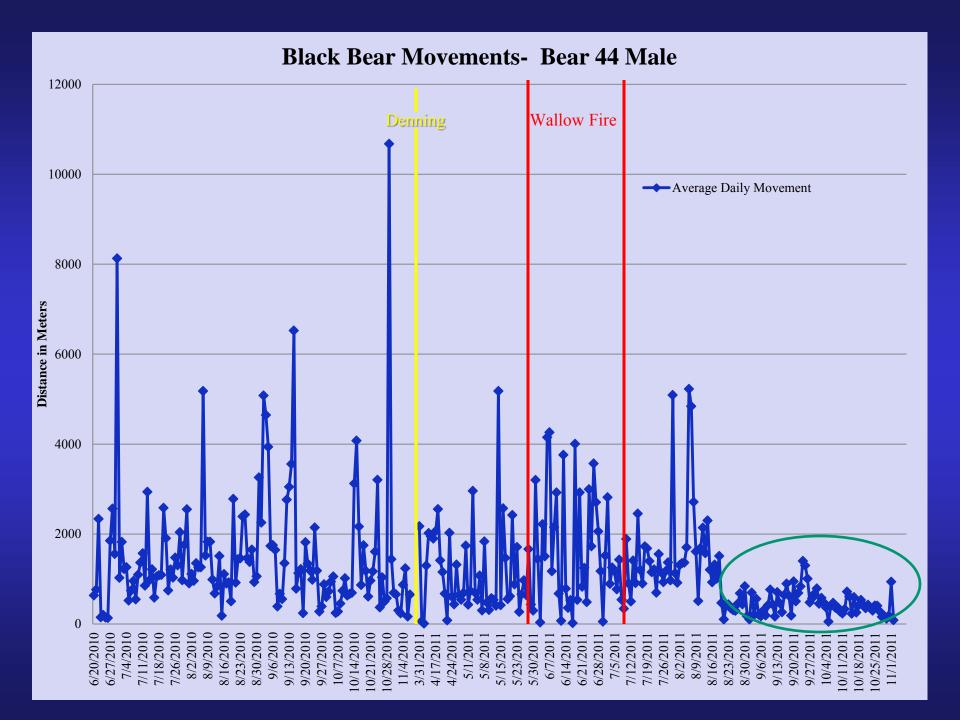


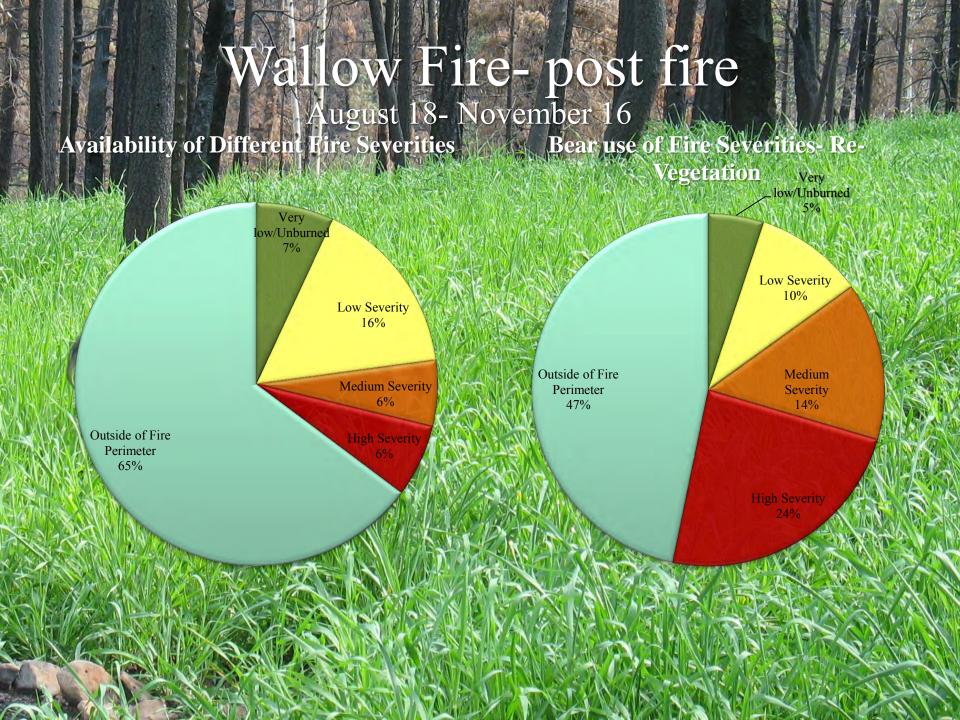
 Some marked bear locations appeared to be associated with these areas of green up



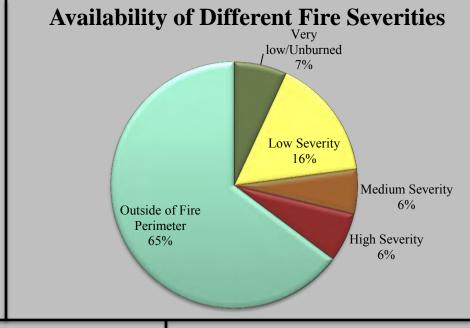


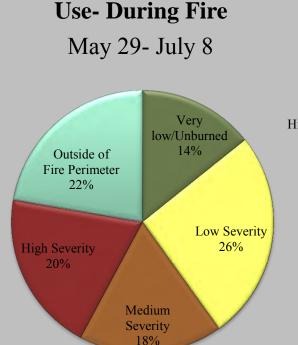


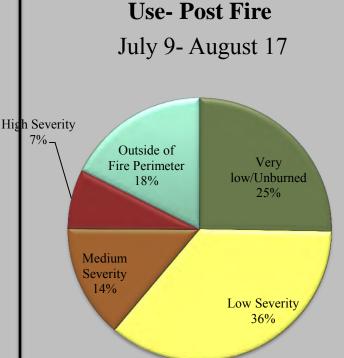


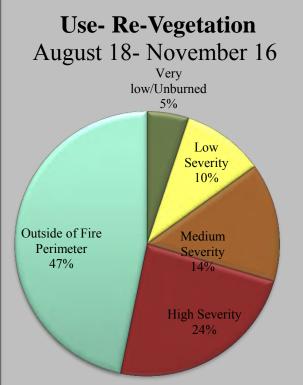


Bear Use of Fire Severities



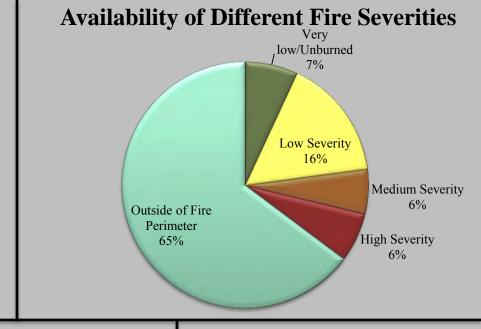




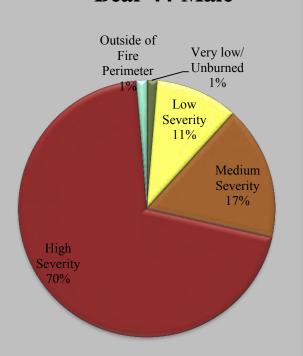


Bear Use of Fire Severities Re-Vegetation

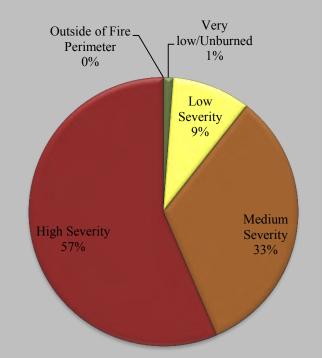
August 18-November 16



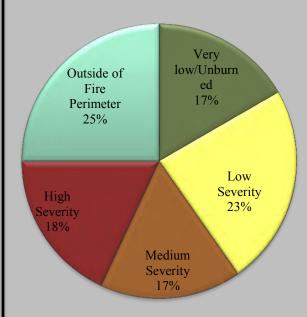
Bear 44-Male



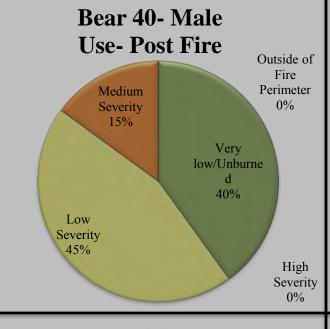
Bear 61- Female

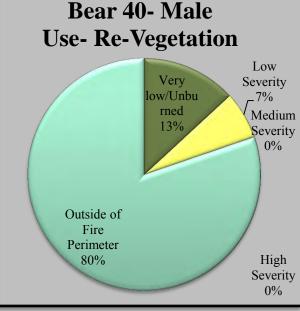


Bear 60-Female

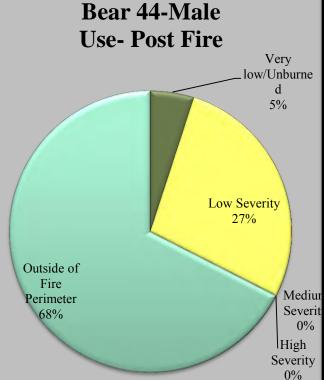


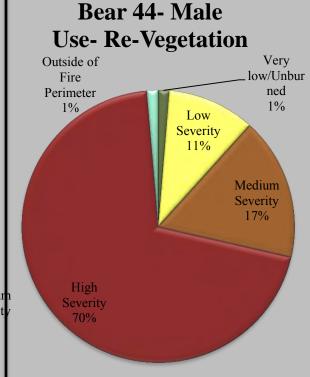
Bear Use of Fire Severities by Individual



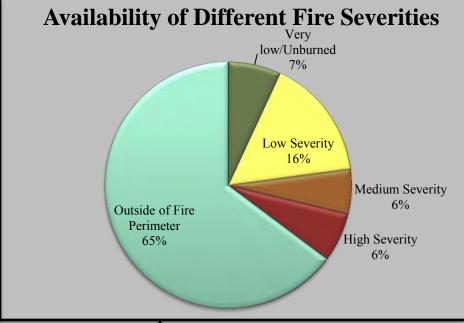




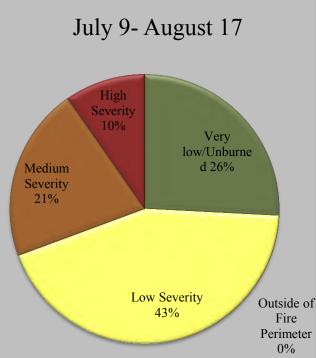




Bears Caught Post Fire- Use of Fire Severities



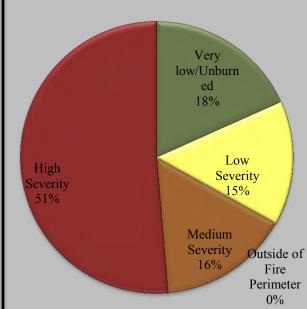




Use-Post Fire

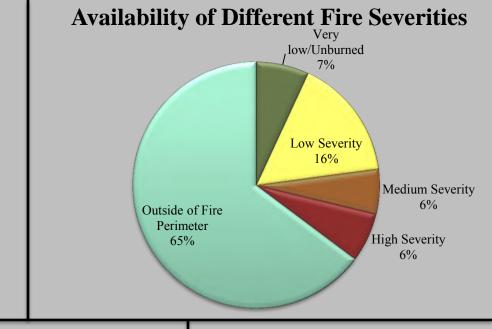
Use- Re-Vegetation

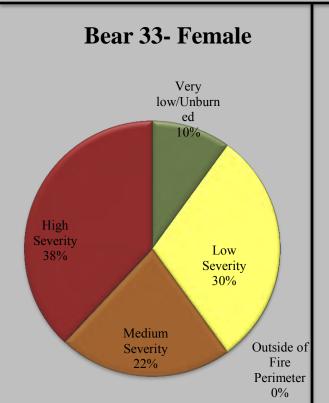
August 18- November 16

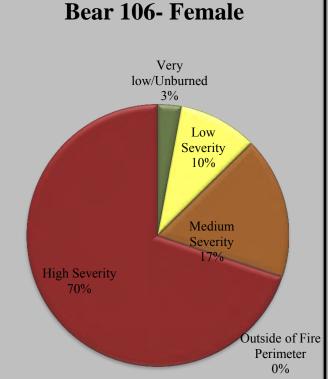


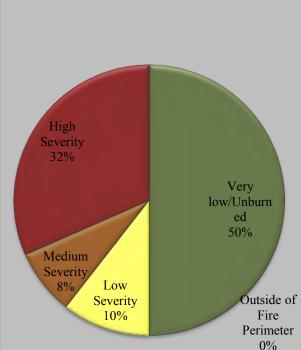
Bear Caught Post Fire-Use of Fire Severities Re-Vegetation

August 17-November 16



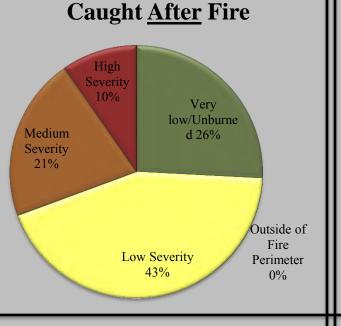


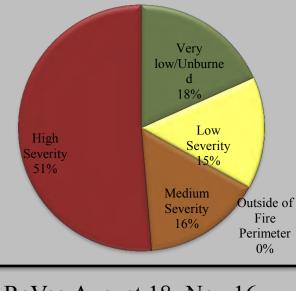




Bear 104- Female

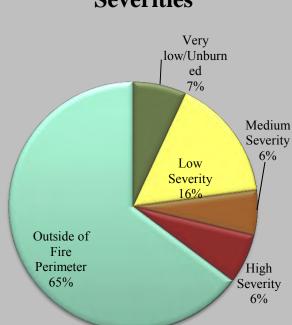
Bear Use of Fire Severities

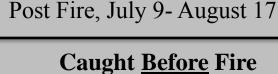


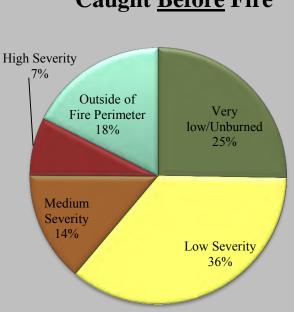


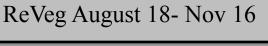
Caught After Fire

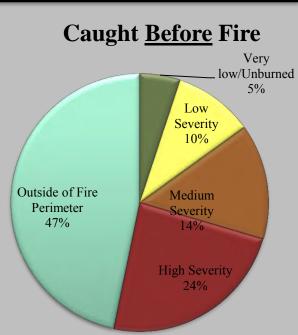










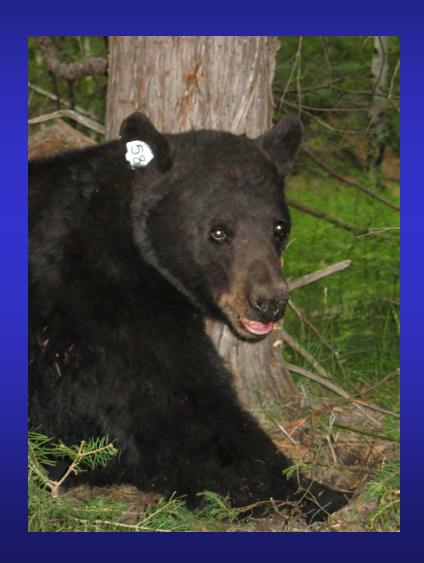


Preliminary Analysis

- Marked bears did not appear to flee from the approaching fire line and generally stayed within their home range
- After re-vegetation some marked bears appeared to favor areas with dense new grass

Next Steps...

More quantitative approach





Questions



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